## TRYING TO STOP THE TALK.

SENATOR VOORHEES MAKES A FEEBLE AT-TEMPT TO FIX A DATE FOR VOTING.

THE SILVER MEN OBJECT AND THE INDIANA STATESMAN LETS THE MATTER DROP-LITTLE CHANCE OF A VOTE

THIS MONTH. Washington, Sept. 13.-Mr. Voorhees evidently thought it high time to-day to make some renewed show of a purpose on his part to reach a vote in the Senate on the Repeal bill, and he accordingly went through the empty comedy of asking for a decision on the pending measure on September 23. The nominal leader of the repeal forces had been for almost a week absolutely quiescent, taking the repudiation by Mr. Gorman of his 'era of business" scheme as sufficient notice that the dilatory of some Senators absolutely to destroy silver by debate carried on by the anti-repeal leaders was to be allowed to run an unhindered course. A visit to the White House this morning may have had something to do with arousing Mr. Voorhees from his lethargy and impelling him to make at least a prefense of renewed zeal for a speedy vote. He did not expect, of course, to have his suggestion as to the limit to be put on debate accepted by the anti-repeal Senators, and after making his proposition for an end to general debate on September 20, and a final vote on September 23, he yielded with resignation on an objection from Senator Dubois

Mr. Voorhees knows well enough that if he is to depend on a unanimous agreement to fix a vote on repeal, he and all other friends of his bill may as well send at once for their winter wardrobes. His suggestion of September 23 as a proper limit former affected a large section of the United States. to debate may indicate that what he calls " coercive but the latter not only affected a large section of the neasures" will begin to be resorted to about that time to compel a vote. As it is, notices of and might in a greater or less degree affect the time to compel a vote. As it is, notices of speeches have been given for all the days up to September 21, and the policy of "courtesy" now being pursued will undoubtedly allow at least a week longer for "legitimate debate." The real fight on the Repeal bill need not be expected to begin, therefore, according to Mr. Voorhees's plans, until about October 1.

Little general interest attached to to-day's debate. Mr. Stewart's investigation resolution was used to talk out the morning hour on, and Mr. Shoup, of Idaho, and Mr. Dolph, of Oregon, occupied the rest of the afternoon.

### THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

MR. VOORHEES ASKS TO HAVE A LIMIT PUT ON DEBATE"-MR. DOLPH FOR HONEST MONEY.

Washington, Sept. 13 .- In the absence of the Vice-President the Senate was presided over to-day by Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.), President pro tem. of

A bill for a bimetallic money system was introduced by Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.), by request, and was referred to the Finance Committee. It pro-vides that all paper money of prior issue hereafter paid out by the United States Treasury shall be stamped "Redeemable in equal sums of gold and silver, or in United States Treasury notes thus redeemable."

Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) asked unanimous consent to have the floor on Tuesday next at 2 p. m. to address the Senate on the repeal bill. Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) felt constrained to object to the reas a great innovation. Unanimous consent would put it out of the power of the Senate, he matter how pressing other business might be at the moment, to attend to it. The want mode was to give notice

Mr. Mills-I withdraw the request. The Presiding Officer-Does the Senator from Texas give notice?

Mr. Mills-No, sir. I gave notice once before and the floor was taken from me by Senatorial courtesy. I do not wish to have that Senatorial courtesy extended to me again.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) hoped that the Sena-

from Texas would not feel slighted by having had the floor taken from him heretofore. He suggested to him to take the usual course and give motice of his intention to address the Senate.

Mr. Mills acted on the suggestion and gave no

r Tuesday next at 2 p. m.; and Mr. White Cal.) gave notice for Thursday next.

Mr. Stewart's resolution for a committee of in quiry as to Senators owning stock of National banks was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Stewart proceeded to argue in support of it. Among other precedents for his resolution he cited the famous investigation into the connection of Senators and Representatives with the Credit Mobiller He soon drifted, however, into a speech on the re-peal bill, on the appreciation of gold and on the depreciation of silver; and he declared that a gold basis meant slavery for the human race. It was important, he argued, that those who sat in judgment on that great question should be free from any bias whatever. If they were large stock-holders in the corporations which were the adersaries of silver, the people ought to know the

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) supported the resolution If any Senator, he said, were directly interested in the pending legislation, the people of the country had a right to draw their own conclusions from it He went on to discuss the whole National banking system as adverse to the popular interests, and cited, as nefarious violations of law on the part of the National banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, their issuing of Clearing House certificates and their alleged refusal to pay checks of their depositors in currency. The Assistant Treasurer at New-York, he said, was, ex-officio, a member of the Clearing House board; so that the Government had become a particeps criminis in those violations of the statute-the Secretary of the Treasury having presumptively a knowledge of them.

Mr. Allen was still speaking when, at 2 p. m., the Repeal bill was laid before the Senate. Unanimous consent was asked by Mr. Stewart to let the resolution remain on the table till to-morrow, so that Mr. Allen might finish his speech. Objection, however, was made by Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.), and the resolution went to the calendar.

The Repeal bill was then taken up, and Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the Finance Committee, saying that he desired the indulgence of the Senate for a few minutes, proposed to have a day fixed to close debate. He said that the Repeal bill had been discussed in the House of Representatives seventeen days and had now been discussed in the Senate twelve days. The House was composed of 225 members, the Senate of only eighty-eight. He did not think that the most sensitive gentleman in opposition to the Repeal bill could pretend that there had been any want of liberality in the matter-he would not say courtesy; for that went as a matter of course. There had been every disposition to allow the fullest possible debate; and that dis position still remained. He recognized the fact that there was a good deal of discussion yet to take place-not only of legitimate but of useful discussion. But he would like, if he could, to get an expression, from those in authority to make it, as

to some time when a vote might be expected.

He would, by way of suggestion, indicate (subject, to any proposition that might come from the other side) that the vote be taken, or general debate closed, ten days, or indeed a week, from to-day. He would like to have an agreed day on which general debate would close, and then have the Senate proceed for two or three days in discussing amendments, and then take the vote. He made the suggestion in order to elicit an expression of views from the other side, that the general debate should close in a week from to-day, with the understanding that amendments might be then discussed until the following Saturday at 2 o'clock under Rule 8; and that then votes should be taken on the substitute, on all pending amendments and

Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho) responded in behalf of the opposition. All Senators on that side, he said, appreciated the courtesy and fairness of the Senator from Indiana who had charge of the great measure. But he disputed the statement that the House had discussed the measure satisfactorily in seventeen days. It had not discussed it to its satisfaction, nor to the satisfaction of the people. There were various amendments which might have be

# BETHESDA

ALL KIDNEY TROUBLES. "I regard Bethesda Water as the best in the

Director General World's Fair. (intl. Bottles (Natural), Medicinal Use. BOTTLED ONLY AT THE SPRING

INFLAMMATIONS, HEMORRHAGES, AND ALL PAIN. Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

See our name on every wrapper and label. House and of the country. There seemed to be an immense amount of undue anxiety on the part stopping its purchase and coinage, and doing it

quickly. From the distinguished Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) down through the list, every one who had spoken on the bill had said that the Sherman act was not responsible for the financial distress. But the bankers who met in Washington yesterday had, with effrontery, declared in their utions that the Sherman act was responsible The business of the country (Mr. Dubois continued) was already reviving; and why were not Senators willing to risk the effect of a little time to be Had the country ever been endangered by due

deliberation in the Senate of the United States? He recalled the time when the Senator from Indiana (ably seconded by the Senator from Maryland, Mr. Gorman) claimed that debate, un should be had. Had the Federal Elections bill been more important than the Repeal bill? The country, but seriously affected every portion of it, whole civilized world. This was too serious a time for undue haste. Mr. Voorhees protested that nothing was further

from his purpose than an interference with the legitimate and wholesome exercise of the right of debate. He did not intend to be provoked into debating the question until later on; but he could let one of the remarks of the Senator from Idaho pass without objection. That Senator had spoken of undue haste to destroy and demonetize silver. He (Mr. Voorhees) was a better friend of silver than any S-nator who resorted to obstruction methods to defeat the pending bill. Not a dellar of the six hundred odd million dollars now in existence in the United States would be demonetized. 538,000,000 of legal tender silver dollars, and of the \$77,000,000 of subsidiary coin embodied in the inancial system of the country, not a dollar would be demonetized. There was no such thing prodemonetization of silver. There might be (and he trusted there would be) a suspension of the purchase of silver bullion as a commodity-a miserable commodity. The proposed legislation did not which some people had to sell.

to the Senator from Indiana in his remarks, but he Mr. Hawley, had been asked yesterday-whether it would not be necessary to supplement the Repeal bill by some legislation in behalf of silver.

in it. I do not think it fair to judge any Administration by any one mere act of legislation, on a great subject like finance especially. Legislation will not stop with the repeal of the Sherman act Undoubtedly not-neither as to silver nor as to some other questions.

Mr. Dubois said that the could not blame him for is to future silver legislation, in view of what had taken place in the past. When Mr. Hayes was President the people had sent representatives to Congress instructed to vote for the free coinage of not sign a free-columne bill, and, in fact, he had avoid a free-coinage act. And now "burned children dreaded fire." Would any Senator, he asked, stand

Mr. Voorhees I now tender my apologies to the senior Senator from Idaho (Mr. Shoup), who is entitled to the faor. I will not detain him any longer. Mr. Shoup (Rep., Idaho), opposed the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. That law was the only vestige of silver legislation remaining in the United States, and its repeal would work out completely the ideas of the gold monometallists of the country. Its repeal would lock the gates of progress in the faces of the people. The country needed and demanded more currency, and that necessity would increase gold monometallists of the country. Its repeal would lock the gates of progress in the faces of the people. The country needed and demanded more currency, and that necessity would increase year by year. There was not, he contended, any danger of an overpreduction of silver. There was less silver in the world to-day-in proportion to gold—than there had been 190 years ago. The United States should not be compelled to place loans outside of its own territory, and in order that it should not be so compelled, the Government should provide for the free coinage of silver. He, for one, objected to allowing England to dictate to the United States was the nation to dictate a system—not the nations which were compelled to come to our doors for what they needed and what they must have. To repeal the Sherman net would be to remove the United States from the head of the nations which produced the precious metals; it would be to contract the currency to such an extent that the Government would be compelled to issue flat money; it would be to set back the progress of the Western States and ruin thousands of workingmen. He was in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. To change the ratio, he believed, would be to bring about much suffering and would fail to give the farmer the relief for which he had so long asked.

Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.) said that on the second

the farmer the relief for which he had so long asked.

Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.) said that on the second day of the extra session, upon hearing the President's message, he had dissented from the claim of the Fresident that the operation of the Sherman law was the cause of the depression of business and mance in the country. He had further said at that time that if it was necessary to repeal the Sherman act, that necessity had been brought about by the attitude of the Democratic press and the Democratic politicians in an effort to secure the repeal of the act, during the last Republican Administration, in order to relieve the Democratic Administration of the responsibility. He (Mr. Dolph) had attributed the disturbance in the country to the threat of hostility to the American Protective policy. The current of events had confirmed him in the impression that the Sherman act had had little to do with the business depression, and he would undertake to show that our financial condition was what might have been expected from the success of the Democrats, whose plaNorm plediced the party to a reversal of the protective system. The disaster which had come upon the country was of the precise character of every disaster which had come upon the country was of the precise character of every disaster which had come upon the country was of the precise character of every disaster which had come upon the country was of the precise character of every disaster which had come upon the country was of the precise character of every disaster which had come upon the country was of the proceded to argue against the

evenue only.

Mr. Dolph then proceeded to argue against the ree coinage of silver, and vigorously criticised hose Senators from the silver States who had attempted to make this question a sectional one. If here was a Senator, he said, who would be governed to the section of the said of the section of the said. those Senators from the silver States who had attempted to make this question a sectional one. It there was a Senator, he said, who would be governed in his action on such an important measure as the pending bill by sectional influence, he was unworthy of a seat in this Chamber. All our industries were so intimately connected that one could not be struck down without all being faiured. Free coinage would not promote the silver industry. It was not just to charge the supporters of the Wilson bill with being the enemies of the silver producing States, The Senators who oposed free colnage because they believed that it would drive both silver and gold from circulation and would give the United States a depreciated currency, and taking it out of the class of prominent nations, place it side by side with Mexico, Every one agreed that the prosperity of the country would be promoted by the concurrent use of gold and silver. But there were points of disagreement. The men who opposed the free coinage of silver did so because they believed that such coinage was impracticable. He did not believe that with the free coinage of silver the United States could make wheat worth a dollar a bushel by offering to pay a dollar for a bushel. The United States could make wheat worth a dollar a bushel by offering to pay a dollar for a bushel. The United States could not ignore the action of the great commercial nations in regard to silver.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) said that the Senator begged the question. The pending question was not a question of free coinage. It was a question whether the United States, having adopted a system of silver coinage, should now abandon it. He would to-morrow, he said, speak briefly on this question.

The Senate then, at 4.50 (on motion of Mr. Voorshees, went into executive session, and when the

question.

The Senate then, at 4:50 (on motion of Mr. Voorheest, went into executive session, and when the doors were opened at 5:15 adjourned.

APPOINTED TO THE RAILWAY MAIL SER-

Washington, Sept. 13.-Charles Nellson, of Maryland, was to-day appointed Assistant General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, vice William P. Campbell, resigned. Mr. Nellson is regarded as exceptionally well fitted for this position reason of his experience in railroad affairs, which covers more than twenty years. For number of years he was the superintendent of the Buffalo Division of the Eric road, with head Bissell made his acquaintance. During the last eight years he has occupied the important position of General Superintendent of the Cincinnati, Ham-ilton and Dayton Railroad, with headquarters at Cincinnati. Mr. Nellson is a man of the highest character and standing, and his appointment is regarded as a very fortunate selection.

CROWDS ATTEND THE SESSIONS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE,

THE DUTIES ON GLASS DISCUSSED BY MANU. FACTURERS AND IMPORTERS-OTHER SCHED. ULES CONSIDERED-THE TIME AL-

Washington, Sept. 13.-The steady increase in the attendance at the hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means is good evidence of the deep interest felt in the subject of tariff legislation. The careful attention paid, not only by Congressmen, but by other persons who come from day to day and remain for hours to listen ence so often manifested during debates in the House of Representatives, It is probably due to the fact that most of the men who appear before the committee are thoroughly informed in respect to the subjects which they have come to plain language that everybody can comprehend. This is not always the case in the House of Representatives. The committee has already obtained a vast amount of useful and valuable, as as practical, information in regard to the actual condition of the industries of the con try and the causes that have produced it, and has been placed in possession of a vast number and variety of facts which ought to be considered and allowed due weight in the preparation

Despite the discouraging impression, which prevails to a considerable extent among manufactarers and others who are opposed to a tariff revision which will break down the protective sysem, that no arguments which they could advance, the least modify the purpose of the majority of the committee to make just such a revision, many the more important industries have already been represented ably and well, and others will be before the hearings have concluded. The unfortunate impression referred to, however, has doubtles especially as the chairman and several other Dem and over again since the hearings began that they do not favor or desire any legislation that will injure or destroy American industries. Of cours the proof of that pudding will be in the cating, there is as yet no reason why the members of the majority of the committee should not be

That the period allotted to the hearings by the evident. Every hour is already mortgaged, and it the home of Secretary Carlisle was the scene of is known that all who have applied cannot be originally set for closing the hearings. An unusual degree of interest is manifested by foreign sub-

or varied, but which must feel the full effect of any blow struck against this industry, all other means for reducing cost having been exhausted.

the cost of production here and abroad. He said his company paid a man \$5 a month for casting twenty pots a day. Abroad a man cast about forty-eight pots and received fit a month.

Affred Bloom, of Bloom & Toch, New-York, importers of plate-glass for the manufacture of mirors, said that they had to import 90 per cent of the glass they used, as it was of small sizes not made here. Manufacturers would not take orders for it. He could not see why a duty should be put

Leo Austrian, a Chicago furniture manufacturer, and one of the committee of three appointed by the National Furniture Association, appeared be ask Congress to help them gain an export trade The furniture industry of this country, he said, did not need or ask for protection. It was one of the few industries which could stand foreign competition. The industry employed about 190,000 hands, and its product was valued at about \$125,000,000 a

year. German looking glass entered largely into the composition of furniture. It was not made in small sizes and he asked that it be put on the free list. Since the pussage of the McKinley law the price of this glass had increased 29 per cent, and was controlled by the German Looking Glass Company, of New-York, a trust. It increased the cost of the article to the consumer.

nue duty?

Bloom—Yes, sir. It is not a protective duty.

Reed—We are not doing this kind of thing

Mr. Rison. Yes, sir. It is not a provided in the Mr. Reed.—We are not doing this kind of thing. We are here to abolish protective duties.

Mr. Reed called the attention of Chairman Wilson to the extraordinary proposition.

Mr. Bloom also asked that the duty of 15 per cent be taken off methogany lumber. This, he zaid, could not be grown by legislation.

Mr. Payne reminded him that this was another revenue duty.

Mahogany logs, Mr. Bloom said, were free; has manufacturers did not like to buy them, as they could not tell what they were buying. If these requests were granted it would help the export of farniture.

quests were granted it would help the export of furniture. Charles H. Corliss, representing the Tray Collar and Shirt Manufactory, asked that the following achelule of the ariff remain unchanged collars and cuffs, composed entirely of cotton, Is cents per dozen pieces and 25 per cent ad valorem; composed in whole or in part of linen, 30 cents per dozen pieces and 40 per cent ad valorem; shirts and all articles of wearing apparel of every description not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of linen, 55 per cent ad valorem.

The percentage of wages paid was 445 per cent of the sales and 60 per cent of the cost of production. There was a capital of \$12.161.90 invested in the shirt business of the United States, and the value of the product was \$25.19.70; the number of persons employed was 35.20. The tariff of 183, he said, gave the industry no recognition and prac-

IT DOESN'T GO FAR ENOUGH the usual bowel medicine. It cleans out your system, in a more or less unpleasant way but that's all. You're left to yourself again, when that is over

when that is over.
Dr. Pierce's Pieusant Pelleta go
farther, give better help, do more
good. They have a tonic or
strengthening effect on the lining
membranes of the intestines. This

membranes of the intestines. This assists and increases the natural action of the bowels. By this means, they permanently cure. Constipation, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Dizziness, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and every like disorder.

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# CROWDS ATTEND THE SESSIONS OF THE SESSIONS OF

s... spoke against a reduction of the taris

EVERETY PILL-MR. GEARY EX-

PRESSES HIMSELF.

lin and Mr. Geary. It is said that the two Secre-

taries stated that the President was very desirous

be not his work. It is understood that the measure

LARGER ATTENDANCE IN THE HOUSE.

PECNTING BILL READ.

larger than it has been for the last two days.

Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.) asked unanimous con-

ution reciting that the House was adjourning

from day to lay without accomplishing any busi-ness, and that the people are daily expecting some-

hing to be done for their relief, and instruct

report at the earliest possible day the McLaurin

Richardson (Dem., Tenn.), from the Com

Mr. Talbert and Mr. Kilgore objected.

ing the Committee on Banking and Currency

bill, requiring the issue of \$12,000,000 of Treasury notes to be distributed for the relief of the recipie

mittee on Printing, reported the bill relative to

public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, and asked for its immediate

WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE LINES.

CORLL'S FAIR 123. See York, Chambers St., 1938 special trains leave New York, Chambers St., 1938 m. September 20 and 20. Rate, \$18. Tickets good en days, with privilege of returning via Niagara

Mr. Brosins (Rep., Pa.) objected

committees were called for reports, but with-

Washington, Sept. 13.-Though there

the pending bill, but at its

an active man in the management of its more im-Broadway, Union Sq. and 18th St. portant affairs. He was never an executive officer, but was always a leading director and a member of the Executive Committee. His interests were such that rarely a season passed when he did not HEADQUARTERS Mantels, OPEN FIREPLACES, go out on the line of the road, spending several weeks in an investigation of its condition. His father was one of the promoters of the road. Frederick L. Ames inherited a considerable fortune, but added vastly to it by the exercise of his own good judgment in the management of his various Costar's Exterminators allis Reaches, Hedbugs, tats, Nice, Ants, Cocaroacnes, Fluas, Infailible remedies is years. No poison. No danger. 40 Clinton Place. business enterprises. He was a man of the highest character, probity and honor, and no shadow of suspicion of unfair dealing ever rested upon him in the slightest respect. He was possessed of an

ically no protection, and the advent of German collars, curts and shirts made a substantial proection necessary. The McKimley ac; had remedied ill that. The trade had not been enlarged by proection; it had been saved and prices had been rehard. They considered that the law of 1890 preterved and allowed the continuance of their busiterven manufacturers had been of the utmost benefit of the community and to the worker, as fully nineenths of the labor is performed by women, who, if 
leprived of this wage-earning occupation, would be 
vithout employment, such as no other industry near 
heir homes can furnish them. Chauncey M. Depew, who was the associate of Mr. Ames in the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company and other corporation directories, said: "Mr. Ames inherited a large fortune, and in-stead of devoting himself to leisure and enjoyment. became one of the most active business men in the United States, I do not know of any one who was in so many enterprises which required Mr. Morris spoke on behalf of Van Horn & Griffin, New-York importers of common window glass. He had no special request to make, but asked if a change was made that it be in the direction of lower duties. In reply to a question by Mr. Daizell, he said that the domestic manufacturer supplied three-fourths of the trade; but he considered the imported article better than the considered the imported article better than the domestic. Mr. Van Horn said he would be satisfied with a reduction of 50 per cent. In reply to a question by Mr. Payne, he said that he did not care for the American manufacturer. He hated him, and would like to see him out of business. It was due to him that the daty remained, and he can importer) wanted to do business unhampered. He regarded the manufacturer as a robber haron, but a good fellow socially.

Mr. Lovering, of Roston, representing the Ark-wright Club, appeared in behalf of the cotton manufacturers of New-England. The present duty on cotton manufactures, he said, was not excessive; it was only in proportion to the difference in labor coat here and abroad. He appealed to the committee to exercise the greatest caution in changing a law which had wrought so much good and no harm. The industry was fast beroming national; and New-England might, soon as her supremacy in the industry was fast beroming national; and New-England might, soon as her supremacy in the industry was fast beroming national; speke against a reduction of the tariff were the personal attention and active interest of the a method which enabled him to be thoroughly in touch with every one of his vast business interests, scattered as they were all over the country. He had the courage of his convictions and in the emergencies which often arise in corporations, where disaster must come unless some back his faith with his fortune by giving financial assistance, he was the readlest societies to respond. The death of Mr. Ames results in a very serious, and in some cases irreparable loss to the companies with which he

equable temperament and a well balanced judg-

ment. His death is a great loss to the commun

"The social side of his life, he being a resident of Boston, I know very little about, I do know, however, that he was a most agreeable man to be with and a very satisfactory one with whom to trans act business. I was brought in contact with him in several matters of importance and found him singularly clear-headed; and the future, in every ase, justified the accuracy of his judgment."
Martin L. Sykes, vice-president of the Chicago

and Northwestern Railroad Company, was seen by a Tribune reporter soon after the death of Mr. Ames was announced. He said: "The news of the death of Mr. Ames is a great shock to us. He was here only a few days ago and he seemed to be in the best of health and spirits. He had been suffering then for some time from a rheumatic of gouty trouble, but he was much better and said THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CHINESE. that he was in good health. Mr. Ames was one EFFORTS TO HASTEN THE PASSAGE OF THE of the most active members of the Board of Direction tors of this company. He had been a member of the board for several years and he held a large interest in the stock of the company. As a mem-ber of the Executive Committee his services were Washington, Sept. 13.-For three hours last night nost valuable and influential. He had clear ideas a conference between Administration and anti-Adof affairs and he expressed them tersely and to ministration men regarding the policy of the Government toward the Chinese as enunciated in the tendant upon the meetings of the Board of Di-rectors. The road loses one of its most valuable Everett Chinese Exclusion Act, introduced in the House the other day. The efforts of the confermen in his death."

the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad suitable a tion will be taken in regard to Mr. Ames's death. All of the officials and the directors who can do The more prominent railway companies in which

Mr. Ames was a director at the time of his death were the Union Pacific, the Union Pacific, Denver Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern, the Oregon Railway and Navigation, the Chicago and North western, the Fort Worth and Denver City, the The death of Mr. Ames was announced at the

quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday, at eral expressions of deep regret were made by all the men present. The officers were directed to lraw up suitable resolutions to be adopted subs

be not his work. It is understood that the measure was drawn up by Assistant Secretary Quincy, after consultation with the President.

Mr. Geary did not hesitate to say what he thought about the proposed bill, and, in language emphatic enough to be not misunderstood, declared that in its present form the Everett bill would be antagonized at every stage by every member of Congress from the Facilic Sione. There were some provisions in his original bill, subsequently emasculated by the House, which, Mr. Geary said, would make it a measure that could be consistently supported by the members from the territory where this question was, perhaps, better understood and by more importance than it was in the East. Mr. Geary insisted that a secin the eighties when the raid on Union Pacific securities began, in a "bear" combination in Wall Street, when measures were pending in Congress the Thurman act, and when Mr. Gould was dis oing wrong, it was he who persuaded Charles Francis Adams to take an interest in the affairs of te company, and to go over the road with him nd subsequently of its finances. It was through his influence that Mr. Adams became a director of the company, and went to Washington and used s postponement of action upon the question of suspension of the dividend until there should be e-satisfactory arrangement made as to the to the Government. It was also upon the citation of Mr. Ames that Mr. Adams took the sidency of the Union Pacific Company, and oughout the term of office of that official, Mr. es was his chief adviser.

throughout the term of office of that official, Mr. Ames was his chief adviser.

It is also said that the cousin of Frederick L. Ames, ex-tovernor Oliver Ames, sold the stock which came to him through his father, and hence possessed little or no pecuniary interest in the stock of the company at this critical period. On the other hand, Frederick L. Ames, whose father was the largest stockholder, retained the interest which he had inherited, and held much of it at the time of his death. It is said, also, that throughout the period of Stiney Dillon's prestiency of the company Frederick L. Ames was the man whose counsel was most frequently followed. He was one of the few large stockholders who took up the floating debt and lacked the collateral notes, and really rescued the company from bankruptcy. It is said of him that he was not a man of speculative habits, but held his stocks, and that in this respect he was unlike his cousin Oliver. By instinct Mr. Ames was devoted to business and its details, though he tried to make it a point to go abroad and visit Carlsbad every year. A short time previous to the death of Silney Dillon, it is said, Mr. Ames was urged by a foreign interest to become the president of the Union Pacific Company, but he plainly and pointedly declared that if Mr. Dillon desired to retain the office he never would do anything to interfere with his wishes in that regard. After Mr. Dillon's death, when urged again to take the presidency of the road, he declined on account of his health. The statement is made that he has practically been the financial manager of the road ever since. His continued and persistent maintenance of financial interest in the Union Pacific Company was believed to be largely due to family pride, because of the relations of his father and his uncle to the inception of the enterprise, and hence he cluing to his holdings during every phase and through every change of fortune which the company has experienced. He had given much attention to the subject of the extension of the Kil every member from the Slope, to oppose in way possible the passage of the bin morning the House Committee on Foreign referred the Everett bill to amend and the Geary Chinese Registration law to a muttee for examination and report. When ministee met in special session to consider after all the members were present save. Storer and Van Voerbin, of New York and McCreary hald the bill before the committee and the statement that upon examination been found necessary to revise and amend everal particulars in order that it should be for the purpose intended. He therefore ted that it be referred to a sub-committee and amend of the purpose intended. He therefore to a sub-committee of five, with Chairman arry at its head, the other members being Geary, Everett, Hitt and Harmer. This muttee will need at an early time and amiltee will her in with its work in the course of the discussion there seemed a unanimous sentiment favoring the exist of the registration period for six months the date of passage of the act, and this all probability be the term fixed in the bill reported from the committee.

regard to the account of the interview beregard to the state of the chinese Minister
Monday last, in which Secretary Gresham was
to have told the Chinese Minister that the
ministration did not intend to enforce the Exclulaw, it is said at the State Department that
theyer the views of the President and SecreGresham might be in the matter, they would
give assurance to the Chinese Government that
would not be enforced eath.

URGING VETERANS TO KILL MR CLEVELAND. Pittsburg, Sept. 13.-A despicable scheme was laid in the local pension office in the Building yesterday. A pension attorney has been nate President Grover Cleveland and Secretary from a quorum present when the House was called to order this morning, the attendance was Hoke Smith, of the Department of the Interior Hoke Smith, of the Department of the Interior, The man is reputed to be of sound mind, but in the light of these developments his reputation on that point will likely need inwestigation. The pension attorney is not a Pittsburger, it is said, although his identity is kept a secret for the present. The entire matter has been reported to Washington and will be investigated by the authorities. The foolish attorney has made himself liable to charges of inciting to treason.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. Washington, Sept. 13. Forecast till 8 p. m. Thursday: For New-England, generally fair, with light showers Thursday morning in Vermont and western portions of Massachusetts and Connecticut; variable winds.

For Eastern New-York, showers; south or southers

Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Verginia, three coing weather, with probable light rains, followed by cienting weather; easterly winds.
For Western New York, Western Pennsylvania and
West Virginia, light showers, clearing; southensterly

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Hours: Morning. Night. 30.5

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the sames in presents as indicated by The Tribune's self-re-eding banometer. The brown line represents the tem-gature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

consideration.

To this Mr. Taibert and Mr. Kilgore objected. Then Mr. Richardson made the point that the report was a privileged one, and was entitled to consideration, but the Speaker ruled against him, and the bill was placed on the calendar of the Committee of the Whole.

The perfunctory duty of calling the committees in the second morning hour was performed, and Mr. Richardson moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Printing bill. But Mr. Kilgore was present, and made his presence felt by raising the point of no quorum, and thus made necessary the call of the yeas and nays. The motion was agreed to: Yeas, 188, nays, 35, and the House went into committee.

The first and formal reading of the bill occupied almost an hour and a half, and as the reading clerks relieved each other the attendance of members became gradually less and less, until, when the reading was concluded, there were not more than twenty-five was paying the slightest attention. Those who remained read papers, or chatted together, and the chamber were a bored and deserted appearance.

Mr. Richardson, in charge of the bill, explained its provisions. Pending action upon the bill in deta? The committee rose, and at 4.25 p. m. the House adjourned until to-morrow. Tribune Office, Sept. 11, 1 a. m.-The weather yesterday was fair and warmer. The temperature ranged between 60 and 75 degrees, the average (674) being 34 higher than on Tuesday and 2% lower than on the corresponding day last year.
In and near New-York to-day the weather will probably be showery and warm.



14 WEST 14TH ST.,

New York.

The opening week of the old established Fur Store of Henry Siede for the season of 1893 will offer to the ladies of this city and the surrounding country an unprecedented opportunity to secure the latest novelties in Fur Garments and exclusive designs in imported Cloth Coats, Capes and Wraps at prices 50 per cent. lower than they can possibly be purchased at any other establishment in the United States.



Out of the entire stock that we had left over from last season only 300 selected seal garments, that were only slightly damaged by smoke, remain. These garments have been placed on the first floor, and will be sold at less than onethird their regular value. We had to have an entire new stock, and we had the money to purchase for cash.

Everybody is familiar with the fact that the pressure for money has been very great, and the importers were not slow in accepting our offer of one-half the regular prices to obtain money they so badly needed. This is why we have the advantage over all our competitors, and we intend you shall have the benefit.

You'll find a larger stock of Seal, Mink, Persian, Sable and Astrachan Capes, Sacks, Muffs, Collars, Boas, Robes and all the latest novelties in imported Cloth Coats, Capes and Wraps than has ever before been exhibited. They are all new and of superior style and finish.

We cannot too forcibly impress on customers the importance of sending in their garments for alteration and repairs at the earliest possible moment, as the rush of business will be upon us in the next few weeks; and, although we are running our shops night and day, our trade is very large, and there may possibly be some disappointment if you delay sending.

## SIEDE'S,

14 West 14th St.,

New York.